WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, FOR GOVERNOR.

LUTHER BRADISH. OF FRANKLIN CO. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, GABRIEL FURMAN. FOR SENATORS,

District. FOR SENATORS,

1. ISRAEL OAKLEY, of Richmond.
11. JOSEPH JANSEN, of Uster.
111. ALEX. C. GIBBON, of Schenectady.
111. ALEX. C. GIBBON, of Schenectady.
112. ISRAEL OAKLEY, of Richmond.
113. ISRAEL OAKLEY, of Richmond.
114. ISRAEL OR SENDEN.
115. ISRAEL OR SENDEN.
116. ISRAEL OR SENDEN.
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119. ISRAEL OAKLEY, OF RICHMOND.
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If it was announced last evening that Mr. Donne, of th

Fourth Ward, and Juo. C. Himilton, Esq., of the Fifth, declined standing as candidates. The Nominating Committee will meet again this evening to fill these vacancies, and also to put in nomination a candidate for Register. Election Tuesday, Nov. 8-(one day only.)

Ir Central Clay Committee .- An adjourned

the City Hall.

meeting of the Central Clay Committee will be held a National Hall on Wednesday evening, 28th inst. at half-par 7 o'clock. By order.

JAMES N. REYNOLDS, Chairman. JOHN T. DODGE, Secretaries. The Office of The Tribune is removed to the new and spacious buildings. No. 160 NASSAU

STREET, in front of the Park, and nearly opposite

IT A few copies of the DAILY and six copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the entire year, neatly bound and for sale at this office. Price of the Weekly \$5, of the Daily \$5. Also, complete copies of the Log Cabin neatly bound. Price \$2. Odd volumes of the New Yorker bound, price \$3 for the year.

Wr. Spencer's Wanifesto.

Hon. John C. Spencer's formal renunciation and denunciation of the Whig party was spread before the New-York public vesterday in an Extra Her ald. We are confident the speculation was a bad one for Mr. Bennett, and we think it will be little better for Capt. Tyler and his new allies. Mr. Spencer avows his entire concurrence in the views and official acts of his superior. And in making up har plea for that superior he lays especial stress upon the fact that he (Tyler) came into the Presidency "without an organised party in Congress," was not " the acknowledged head" of any. &c. All this is in the face of notorious facts. Mr. Tyler had just as much a party, and the same party, when he came into power, that Gen. Harrison had, and he was just as much the head of it That party recognized him as the legitimate suc cessor of its lamented Chief in its confidence and affections. It extended to him a frank and generous support, as the action of both Houses accordisg him the full fitle of President, on granting him Supplies, passing the Loun and Treasury Note bills, &c. &c. abundantly proves. They did not expect that a Whig Congress should be required to ask a Whig President how to frame bills on great questions of National policy-they thought that the Election of 1840 had settled that the Lectslative and Executive powers were essentially separate and ledged in different hands. They did not tender him their support for reel'ection, for they understood that the Election of 1840 had also settled that no man wielding the Presidential patronage could properly be a candidate-certainly not a WHIG candidate-for President again. Bat that the Whig party regarded John Tyler us the ir President, and were disposed to render his Administration a fair and liberal support, we know right well, and so does the whole Country.

And yet Mr. Tyler soon after found himself "withcut a party." How? By whose fault? Let us hear the case stated by John C. Spencer, at a time when he held no office at the mercy of John Tyler, and expected no favor of him. In the Circular issued by the Whig State Committee, Sept. 17, 1841, and written by this identical John C Spencer, we see it stated that

"An eventful crisis has occurred in our political affairs. The individual elected to the second office in the General Government, by the votes of the Democratic Whig party, and by an inscrutable dispensation of Providence called to fill the place for which the lamented Harrison was designed, is declared by the Representatives in Congress, of our party, to have forfeited their confidence, and to have "voluntarily separated himself from those by whose evertions and sof to have forfeited their confidence, and to have "voluntarily separated himself from those by whose exertions and suftrages he was elevated to that office through which he has reached his present exalted station." He is represented to have withdrawn his confidence from his real friends in Congress, and from the members of a Cabinet selected by his predecessor, opproved by the unanimous voice of the Democratic Whigs of the Union, and invited by him to continue his chosen counselors; and to have trusted and been guided by those who have been distinguished by a faithless opposition to every measure for which we have so long contended, and which have received his own smotion.

"We are informed from the same source that he has capriciously exercised that last remnant of kingly power left in our

"We are intormed from the same source that he has capitations, the Executive Veto, against the undoubted expression of public opinion through the legislative body, and in violation of his own previous assurances. And we now learn that what may be deemed the first step of conciliation toward his and our political antagonists has been taken by the appointment to one of the most important posts in the Treasury Department, of a decided adherent to Mr. Van who, for that cause only, had but just been re

For these reasons Mr. John C. Spencer urged the Whigs of New York to assemble in State Convention, there to deliberate and adopt such measures as the crisis demanded. They did so, ex pressing their sentiments fearlessly and faithfully in language which must have caused the ear of Treachery to tingle and its breast to feel the stingof Conscience through all the soft appliances o flattery and power. But where, by this time, was John C. Spencer? Alas! a change had passed over the spirit of his dream! He had received a summons to Washington to take the post of Secretary of War at the hands of this same President Tyler! He coquetted with it for u few days, asked the advice of his eminent Political friends and colleagues at Albany, and they (he tells us) with one exception advised him to accept the etation. There are different ways of accounting for such advice-one of them imports that hopes were yet cherished by many that a new Whig Cabinet, aided by faithful admonitions from the Whig party and press, might yet induce the President to return to his fidelity; another implies that the political associates of Mr. S. at Albany were not unwilling that his decided business talents should be devoted to the country's service in some other sphere of usefulness. No matter : his corness was overcome; he went to Washington before he was neminated; had an interview with Capt. Tyler; came home; was appointed and accepted.

Thus Mr. Spencer took the War Department. an ardent, unswerving, straight-out Whig, determined (as we understood) to bring about an accommodation between the President and those who had elected him. He was confident some ground of accommodation could be found on the Currency Question, and the President would prove so true a Whig on all other questions that all would soon be harmonized. We cherished a ty, has been formed in Oakland Co. Michigan, and doubtful hope of such a result, speke of the new | will be elected.

Cabinet kindly, and, with a great share of the Whig press, handled John Tyler perhaps too tenderly for his own good. Congress reassembled; and what did we see? John Tyler hostile to the Land Distribution, vetoing the Provisional and first regular Tariff, stabbing by a back-stroke the Single District Apportionment bill (the most necessary, just and Republican measure of the last ten years;) consorting with the bitterest enemies of the Whigs, and submitting to their counsels; and finally turning out of office hundreds of those who had labored night and day to elect him and putting in their places men who had defamed and opposed his election with unbounded ferocity. His immediate organ not only abused and reviled the Whigs on every occasion and with the deepest malignity, but stoutly proclaimed that he, John | The most sanguine on our side claimed no more Tyler, never was a Whig! If all this does not constitute treachery, then there is no such thing, and Judas Iscariot was a saint and Benedict Arneld a consistent patriot.

And what has become of our Whig Secretary, John C. Spencer ? He is Secretary still, but the Whig comes up missing! The mountain would not come to Mahomet, so Mahomet has gone to the meuntain, and into it. He has consed to desire the success of any distinctive Whit; measure. He is so-so on the Tariff, but on every other question he talks like a genuine Loco-Foco of the Pewter Mug order. A Bank is a horrible affair, and the Presidential Veto delicious, though he did call a State Convention to denounce Tyler for vetoing the only Bank bills he had any thing to de with. He berated the Captain for appointing ene Loco-Foco to office, (and that was a mistake;) yet How he sees Whig heads fall by the basket-full, and Locos cooly hanging up their hats in their places, and he has nothing to say, unless to 'cry Havoc!' All that was 'understood' and 'repre sented' when he wrote the Circular has proved real, with ten times more and worse; but Mr. Spencer is no longer a Whig Secretary at Albany but a Tyler one at Washington, and the case is vastly altered with the circumstances.

Mr. Spencer even congratulates himself that between him and Capt. Tyler there were "strong political affinities," which he explains by showing that they have each shifted from one party to the other an equal number of times. They had been for and against Jackson; bitterly against and then cooperating with John Q. Adams: against a Bank, and yet deserted Jackson during the Bank convulsien in 1834; for and now against the Whigs .-Thus there were not merely "a general congeniality of sentiments and similarity of views" between them, but they have have both been the most consistent, undeviating Democratic Republicans throughout, as this sort of politicians are, taking their own word for it. Let them go.

There are two passages in the Secretary's long letter which we think unworthy of his reputation for talent. In the first place, he seeks to prove the disinterested conscientiousness of the other John in vetoing the Bank bills by the statement that he offered to his Cabinet to decline a reelection to the Presidency! What had the Cabinet to do with this? Did he not morally know that they must answer him as they did, that such a resolution need not be taken in that connection? For all practical purposes, he might as well have made the offer to Robert and John, Jr. If he had made the offer to the country, it would have been of some account; as it is, it only shows what his mind was intent upon when he decided to break up or break down the Whig party.

The other flatulent passage in the Manifesto is this:

for a Distribution of the proceeds of the La sales, when that Distribution will cause the imposition of taxes beyond the wants of the Government, merely to supply the very deficiency it causes."

As we presume this declaration is made for both Johns, we have tried hard to discover its meaning, but with indifferent success. We know that the one spoken for, and we supposed the spokesman, had once and long been very zealous far the Land Distribution, the former making Speeches and Reports in its favor; and we should ike well to know when Distribution could take place under the limitations here prescribed. The Secretary evidently means to say that, under certain circumstances he is 'not for' a Land Distribution, leaving the implication that under other circumstances he might be-but what circumstances How in the world can the Land Distribution fail to require a like amount to that distributed to be raised in some other way ?-that is, by the Tariff. or "taxes," as the Secretary has it. How can the imposition of "taxes" to supply a "deficiency in the Treasury go "beyond the wants of the Government?" If he is not in favor of distributing the Land Proceeds until money is rained down from heaven to fill their place in the Treasury why need he resort to such a circumlocutory way of avowing it?

-But enough of the Secretary and his Manifesto. Let us thank him that he does not call himself a 'Fancuil Hall' or any other sort of a Whig, but walks boldly over to the camp of the enemy. We wish them joy of their acquisition.

The Albany Argus publishes with great gusto a political vote taken last Friday on the canal packet boat Oneida, with the following result : Democratic 29; Whig 19. But it omits the fact which we happen to know, that a vote for President was immediately taken by the same passengers, when HENRY CLAY had a decided majority of the whole number, though there was one vote for Webster. Did the officers of the meeting suppress this?

MARK H. SIBLEY of Ontario, Gen. JAMES R. LAWRENCE of Onondags, WM. H. VAN SCHOON-HOVEN of Rensselaer, neither of them in nomination for any office, are addressing the People from town to town, arousing them to the importance and character of the present contest. Who is there abroad in Washington, Essex, Erie and Old GENESEE! Who in STEUBEN and ALLEGANY? Friends! let us hear!

The Carroll Hall party of our City were abused as disorganizers by Tammany last year vet we see their distinctive candidates all on the Tammany ticket this year, Mike Walsh only excepted, and he has a good look to get on yet .-The old Wigwam is all the better for a roasting

Loco-Foco Nominations. Otsego .- Amos Winsor for Sheriff; John R. Griggs, Harvey Hunt and Silas Burleson for As-

sembly. Kings -- William M. Udall of Brooklyn, Wi fiam Conselves, 2d, of Williamsburgh, for Assem

Orange .- Leonard Lee, John W. Martin and John Van Duzer for Assembly. XXXIIId District .- George Cooley of Wyoming for Congress

IF A Tariff Ticket, of members of each par-

A Whis Victory in Indiana!

Correspondence of The Tribune.
South Bend, St. Joseph Co., Ind., Oct. 15. VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!-Our election for State Senator is over, and unconquered St Joseph. "the starthat never sets," has given John D. DEFREES, the Whig candidate, 236 majority. It was a gallant fight and gallantly contested on both sides. No exertions were spared by either party. The Whigs fought under great disadvantage. Our majority last August on Representative was only 123, and the Loco-Foco candidate for Sheriff was elected by one vote; and to-day 60 Whigs who voted at that election were absent on ousiness, traveling, and attending religious meetings out of the County. Up to last night our oppenents conceded only 75 majority for Defrees. than 150. But the people were aroused-the enthusiasm of 1840 was enkindled again -the name of HENRY CLAY was on our banner-the politics of a U. S. Senator depended on this Districttheir favorite candidate, who had received a larger najority for Representative than was ever given n this County, was again in the field-and in a body, "all as one," they rallied to the polls. You see the result. This evening as the returns come n from each township by express, the excitement vas equal to that of the days of Tippecanee; the treets were full-the loud huzzas of the untiring Whigs made the very welkin ring as the vote of every township came booming up far better than any had claimed or expected; and, as the last one came in still better, the applause was tremendous. The Court-House was instantly lit up. The Clay Club held a spontaneous meeting. 300 rallied to it without any announcement. Defrees and six or eight other good Whigs were successively called o the stand, and for two hours the enthusiasm was unparalelled. They have just adjourned to ncet again day after to-morrow and hear the reult in the whole district.

Marshall and Fulton are the other Counties composing this Senatorial District. They gave 99 Loco-Foco majority last August, but will do far better for our side now. The prairies are on fire. The passage of the Tariff-the Loco-Foco threats f repeal-the nomination of Henry Clay, have united the Whig party of 1840 again in a solid phalanx, and had the election for President come eff this day between Clay and Van or Clay and Calhoun, Indiana would have rolled up a majority of 10,000 for the Ashland Farmer. New-York, I hope, will not be found asleep next month. They CAN, if they WILL, and if they WILL IT, they can send a Whig to the U. S. Senate to act and vote in unison with the Whig U. S. Senator from Indiana, whose election the vote of the St. Joseph District has this day secured. In great haste, your sincere friend.

P. S. Sunday, Oct. 16, 4 P. M.—The returns are just in from Marshall and Fulton. The result s: Marshall County, 26 majority for Defrees; Fulton, 45 majority for Defrees," making a maority for Hon. John D. Defrees in the District of 307!! This is glory enough for one day.

In Allen County, where the death of a Loco Foco Representative renders a special election necessary, I have strong hopes of a Whig victory. There are 2 Locos and 1 Whig running there, and the Whig is withal a popular man. Allen is Whig on a fair vote, and even if they choke off one of the Locos, I feel quite certain that Dr. L. Thomson, the Whig candidate, will be elected. Then the Legislature on joint ballot will be 2 Whig majority, besides the Loco Senator from Wayne and Representative from Cass, pledged to vote for the Whig candidate for U. S. Senator. This will make assurance of a Whig Senator doubly sure.

Thine, in a hurry. DORR'S CARPET-BAG. - The Providence Jour nal says that letters of no little public interest, relating to the affairs of Rhode Island, were found in the carpet-bag of Dorr, left behind him in his hasty flight after the battle of Chepatchet. They are from U. S. Senators and others, and develope schemes of deliberate knavery which were plotted for the express purpose of involving the State in the troubles which have overtaken her. The Jour-

nal says:

But these letters, we are told, are of little importance, compared with one from Dutee J. Pearce Thomas W. Dorr, detailing, in some degree, the designs of the leaders in the adoption of the People's Constitution," and which shows that they relied upon fraud for its adoption. This letter contains a proposition to get FOUR HUNDRED ILLEGAL VOTES IN THE TOWN OF NEWPORT alone; rotes illegal, even according to their own mode of voting, which one would suppose, of itself opened the door wide enough for fraud. The same letter further recommends that the VOTES OF UNNATUR-LIZED FOREIGNERS BE RECEIVED, and that the allots be printed in such a way as to dedge the uestion of naturalization.

THE INSTITUTE LIBRARY .- For some years past he American Institute has struggled to collect, for he use of its members, a good Library-and those who have been in the habit of visiting its rooms must have noticed with great pleasure the good degree of success which has attended its florts. Their books are all of the highest value, chiefly as works of reference. It will be seen by their advertisement that the proceeds of the Fair o-day will be appropriated to the increase of the Library. We trust that this design will be most iberally aided by the encouragement of all the riends of mechanical and agricultural intelligence. Works of the kind mainly to be found in the Library of the Institute have a far higher value than the miscellaneous works which compose many other libraries; and their number cannot be nultiplied to too great an extent among us. The attractions of the Fair are yet undiminished, and we hope our friends who have not yet visited it will do so to-day.

MUTINY .- The Planters' (La.) Banner of the 8th, publishes an anonymous letter professing to give the details of an attempted mutiny on board the ship Eliza and Betsey of Tobasco, for N. O., with eighteen passengers. The mate and crew, it was stated, refused to obey the captain, and were ountenanced in it by the owner, an Italian, who was on board. An attempt was made to kill the captain, and the ship was finally driven ashorewith a loss of one passenger. The letter is copied into some of the N.O. papers but discredited by the rest-the Picayune among them.

We see the statement going the rounds of the papers, that the N. Y. Mirror is to be suspended at the close of the year. It would every where be deemed sufficient refutation of this falsehood to state that it originated with the Herald. But we are still further assured, by those most likely to know, that it is entirely groundless and

On Thursday night two U. S. soldiers at Newport, named Bush and Brown, were drowned by the upsetting of a sail boat in the harbor. Two persons with them escaped by swimming.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Drendful Disaster. The Louisville Journal of the 15th has under its Postscript head the following brief notice of a

terrible steamboat accident on the Mississippi: The steamboat Carrier reports having passed the teamboat Eliza, on Thursday evening, at 2 o'clock, n the Mississippi, two miles above the mouth of the Ohio, sunk to the hurricane deck. Forty passengers are supposed to have been drowned, and among them the Captain's wife and child. The Carrier rounded to, but could not render any asistance. The Eliza was bound for New Orleans.

P. S. We receive by this morning's Mail through our Baltimore correspondent, the Journa of the 19th, which contains farther particulars of this sad disaster. At St. Louis it seems the Eliza had taken a heavy load of produce, &c., and that she then had above 100 passengers. On Thursday about noon, in a narrow bend of the river, she met the H. L. White towing an old hull. The two crowded the Eliza out of the channel and caused such a commotion as to hide the snags between the channel and the shore. She soon struck a snag and began to fill.

The greatest alarm instantly prevailed, the wheels became water-logged, many plunged to wim ashore and were drowned, and the deck pus sengers, with cattle, horses, &c. were carried lown with the sinking boat. The Captain's wife leaped overboard with two children : her husband leaped to save her but only rescued one of the children. The particulars of the disaster were not accurately known, but it was believed not more than 40 perished.

The British Royal Mail Steamer Isis was lost n a gale on the 8th, about 40 miles from Bermuda. The Medway, which was not far from her, took er specie and saved her officers and crew, with the exception of one boy. Very soon after they left her she went down.

> Things in Philadephia. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 54, 1342.

Since the Court sat in this city there have been a trifle over one thousand applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. Of this number a very considerable proportion are from other portions of the State; there being, latter'y out very few petitions from persons residing in this city. There were but 77 deaths here last week, indicating a emarkable degree of good health, as well as the salubrity of this autumn; which, for beauty and loveliness has never

een surpassed. You have probably seen some notice of the sale, by the heriff, of a country seat upon the banks of the Delaware. sheriff, of a country seat upon the banks of the Delaware. As regards location, and in point of costly and expensive improvements, it is not exceeded by any thing of the kind existing in this country. This property, which owes its splendid improvements to the wealth and taste of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, is pointed out as an objection of interest among the passengers between our two cities, to whom, seen from the steamboat, it presents a princely appearance. Such are the reverses which present themselves in this everchanging world

changing world A young man named Martin, 27 years of age, passed from this to another world yesterday by means of a rope to which be suspended himself. Cause, "Without family or home."

The \$470 in specie and notes which were at the door of the Franklin Institute during one day's exhibition, and stolen by some adroit rogue, have not yet been recovered.

LATER FROM TEXAS .- The schooner Henry, Frimes, arrived here from Labacca Bay, Texas on Friday night, after our paper of yesterday wen to press. Capt. Grimes reports, verbally, that ien. Burleson, with 1,100 troops, had pursued the Mexicans under Gen. Wall from San Antonio. The enemy were fortifying themselves at the river Medina; Burleson but awaited a reinforcement to attack them there.

Capt. Caldwell, of the Santa Fé Expedition, had brush with Wall and his troops within twenty miles of San Antonio, east of the river Sewilla .-The Mexicans surrounded Caldwell and his party which numbered about 100. The brave fellow snew too much about Mexican treachery to surender to them. He and his party fought his way through them; they killed 100 Mexicans, wounded 100 more, and lost not a man them-

A company of fifty men from Lagrange, in attempting to reinforce Capt. Caldwell's company were cut off by the Mexicans, and 40 of them cilled, 7 made prisoners and 3 escaped.

It was currently reported that Austin had been ourned by the Mexicans, though it is very doubtful if such be the fact.

We are pained to learn that the noble-hearted roung Van Ness, who, with our associate, Mr. Kendall, had suffered all the punishments and privations of a Mexican captivity, was made prisoner by the Mexicans at San Antonio, where he had ocen adjusting the affairs of a deceased brother and was, with another man whose name we did not hear, taken out by order of Gen Wall and shot [N. O. Picayune.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.-It is stated that Mr. Waddy Thompson, Minister at Mexico, has received instructions from Mr. Webster by direction of the President, to mediate between these rival governments, and that the American Minister at Austin, Texas, has been directed to request the suspension of hostile preparations against Mexico, till the result of Mr. Thompson's mediation is [Phil. N. A.

We are requested to say that passengers for Goshen, on and after this day, will leave at 2 o'clock, P. M. instead of 3 o'clock P. M., as

The new Legislature of New-Jersey conenes at Trenton to-day.

A MURDER .- Mr. John Shelby, of Montgomery ounty, Md,, who was knocked down in his own house and robbed, a few nights ago, has since died from the effects of the blow.

ONLY 12 1-2 Cents.

THE WHIG ALMANAC and UNITED STATES REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1843, contains a table showing the populaion of the United States, by States and total; also the population of the Cities and larger towns in the United States; also the population of the State of New-York, by Counties: Eclipses, Planets, &c. &c.; Calendar of the months in 1843. with calculations for each section of the Union; Diary of Remarkable Events, &c.; List of Officers of the Government of the U. S., Executive, Judicial and Diplomatic; Senate and House of Representatives till March 4th, 1843; an arti cle on the Protection of Home Industry, being a careful summary of the considerations which impel us to cherish the policy of Protection, with a brief review of the reasons usually opposed thereto, by Horace Greeley; General Jackson's Letter in support of Protection; Extracts from the Messages of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson and Tyler, in favor of ditto; Facts for Farmers; Manufactures of the U.S.; the Elements and Names of Parties; Votes for President and Vice President at all the elections under the Federal Constitution; Votes for Governors, &c. and for President in the State of New York; the Grounds of Difference between the contending parties; Memoirs of Henry Clay; the new Apportionment Congress; complete Election Returns of the Union, by States and Counties; total Votes for President in 1836 and 1840, by States and aggregate; Times of Holding Elections in each State; Anecdotes, Epigrams, and Humors of the

Times. year, and will be found very convenient in the countingoom, the workshop, or at the fireside of the farmer. The reading matter alone is worth double the price of the work while the statistics contained in it cannot be purchased in any other shape for five times the money.

IT Price per single copy, 12} cents; \$7 per 100, or \$6 per 1,000. It is for sale in the principal Cities of the Union by the Agents of The Tribune, and may be purchased, either at wholesale or retail, from most of the Booksellers in the United States. GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassan-street

Dr. Valentine, the talented delineator of American peculiarities, is delighting large and brilliant audeinces at the American Museum. The other attractions there this week are rare and diversified.

THE NEW-YORK MUSEUM appears to be the m popular place of amusement in the city. It is crowded nightly. The attractions offered are very great, and of in-finite variety. Mr. Neilis, the 'wonder of the world,' born without arms, will go through his extraordinary exploits. Mrs. Phillips, the songstress, Mr. Collins, Mr. Wright, Mr. CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LAWYERS' DIARY-This Day, October 25th. SUPERIOR COURT -Nos. S. 24, 25, 94, 42, 14, 174, 51, 181, 57, 171, 54, 103, 137, 127, 87. COMMON PLEAS.—PART 1: Nos. 7, 27, 43, 45, 197, 115, 127 COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1: Nos. 7, 27, 43, 45, 197, 113-127, 141, 129, 131. Part 2: Nos. 69, 64, 39, 70, 72, 78, 68, 8, 54, 82, Gircuit Court.—Nos. 140, 6, 28, 56, 105, 116, 1451, 1, 7, 8, 12, 164, 136, 82, 168, 46, 100, 96, 107, 77, 135, 20, 24, 79, 120, 127, 73, 76, 126, 19, 30, 106, 40, 38, 15, 14

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Before Judge Kent, and Aldermen Underwood and Martin.

SENTENCE OF MONROE EDWARDS .- The Court was crow ed to hear sentence passed upon this individual. He made quite a speech. The following is a sketch of the proceed-

Clerk .- Munroe Edwards, what have you now to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you? Mr. Evarts.-I have, as his counsel, one request to make

He is the only male member of his family of mature age and requests that time may be given to him to arrange his affairs previous to sentence. There are also other things which he has suggested, and which, if permitted, he will

The prisoner then rose, when the following scene took lace-the remarks of Edwards and the Court being in sub-

Prisoner .- If it please the Court-I do not know that I make any unusual request in saying a few words; such has peen accorded to others. [The prisoner was much agitated. and spoke with a trembling voice. He remarked, after a light pause, "Perhaps I may break down, sir."]

Prisoner .- No. sir, I can proceed. For some years pas have been engaged in transactions which no one knew of but myself. In justice to my family, I would ask that I may have two or three weeks in which to place my business in order, that those who succeed me may close my affairs. If your honors will deside upon this, I have some other remarks to make.

m threatened, that I shall for one moment degrade myse by asking suppliant favors. I wish, however, it compelled you now to consign me to total annihilation. I am made he victim in relation to this charge, yet I are innocent as the Saviour of the world, or as the child unborn. Still, ask no taxor. I would disdain to ask mitigation as to my fate. That man has yet to be born before whom I would recognize but one ju eat-that of the Eternal, to which you and I are equally

In constusion, I have but one request to make. You Honor has already expressed an opinion on the trial; any remarks added in relation to me as a guilty man may have counter effect from what is intended. No man thinks me ool. If there was in your Honor all the concentrated wisdom of the world, I would not be more sensible, from observa tions you might make, than I already am of the offence im puted to me, even if I deserved them. My situation is extremely painful, and any addition would be unnecessary I would ask your Honor to spare me farther remark. That

menable, and where only I expect to have an impartia

hearing. As to my sentence, I care not if it is for an hour or for a thousand years. When I enter that prison, to me it

will be for ever-never more to come into the world; and

it is to be hoped that those who have hunted me to my pre

sent position will leave the ashes of the man whom the

have destroyed to remain undisturbed. My only fault ba

without remark. If it departs from that intention, it is it consequence of your remarks. I have no idea that any thing the Court can say will be of any avail; but you de ceive yourself if you think there is any person in the com munity, who has paid attention to the proceedings, that ha the least doubt of your being a guirty man.

Judge Kent .- You are consigned to punishment for your offences. The laws of society expel you; they cannot ex ist in connection with crimes such as yours. Your case is even remarkable for its turpitude. Not only is the offence for which you have been tried very great, but you have endeavored to defeat the ends of justice by a bold attempt at suborning to perjury witnesses on this very trial. Your imprisonment will be for a long time. You may, however, survive it; and there is a faint hope that you may yet re-

a useful and a worthy member of society. Prisoner - [Bowing.]-Very complimentary indeed, sir. Judge Kent-[Continuing]-I hope your case will not be vithout use to others, operating as a warning to deter from crime. You were born of respectable parentage, which you have disgraced. You have exhibited yourself destitute ntirely of moral principle, and the result new is that your name is stamped with infamy. Your remarks can make difference in the sentence; you are consigned to ten years' mprisonment. In this the Court goes to the extreme of the law. Had the law allowed a larger amount, it would have been imposed; for, under the circumstances of the case,

Prisoner .- I do not ask it, sir. Judge Kent-Munroe Edwards, the sentence of the Court that on the first conviction you be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing for five years; and on the second conviction, an additional imprisonment of five years, to

oon afterward adjourned. BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- The Board met at 5

clock. Present the President and all the members. The minutes were read and approved.

Seneral Sessions, transmitting a Presentment of the Grand fary of the October term relative to the public institutions f the city. Ordered to be printed and referred. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED .- Of Edward

Inckhart, for leave to remove the bodies of gwo of his children from the burying-ground corner of Chrystie and Houson-streets, to Greenwood Cemetery. Petition granted. Of Samuel Bell and 130 others, to have Croton water pipes atil in parts of the 11th and 15th Wards. Of Hose Company No. 6, and of Engine Company No. 16, for additional stories to their respective houses. Of Joseph Hall, for a free scholarship in the University. Of Stephen T. Hoyt and 829 other, firemen, to be allowed cleaners for engines. Of the Female Benevolent Society, for a donation.

REPORTS ADOPTED .- Of the Finance Committee, in favor of paying Charlotte Everson and others for damages done o store No. 19 Moore street. In favor of paying \$90 to

Of the same Committee, on the communication of the Computation of the accounts of William Gage, have Superintendent of Streets, refusing to allow him to bring no his account the \$5000 paid to him without the form law by Mr. J. Ward, late First Marshal of the Mayor-hood-

positions and giving a different version to the statements of the majority report. Aldermen Underwood and Jones charged that some of the statements of the minority report were false, the latter charging them to be unqualifiedly -and made a number of remarks in sustantion of their false—and made a number of remarks in sustention of their charge. Ald, Leouard replied and made a statement of what he believed to be the facts of the case—the proceedings before the Gommittee, &c.; denying that the minerity report was false—defying the others to prove it to be untrue—and stating that he deemed it his duty to make the report he did—as Mr. Mr. Gage, so far from being a defaulter was a creditor to the Goporation, which awad him at least \$1000. A debate of considerable length was industed in, in which Aldermon Pardy, Leonard, Underwood and Jones were the principal speakers. Motions were the duiged in, in which Aldermen Furdy, Leonard, Underwood and Jones were the principal speakers. Motions were made by Ald. Purdy to lay on the table and print both reports, and also by Alderman Jones to refer both reports back to the Committee, which latter motion prevailed—and the report was referred back—accordingly.

RESOLUTION, by Alderman Gedney, for so amending the Resolution of the Resolutio

Fire Law as to permit the Firemen and their engines below

Fire Law as to permit the Firemen and their engines below Fourteenth-street to go above that street when necessary for the extinguishment of Fires—Adopted.

Reports—Concurring with the Board of Assistants in authorizing Committees of both Boards to contract for the revisal of the Corporation Ordinances, and for the publication of a new edition. Adopted.

In tayor of paying the Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners \$1600 per annum, and the other members of Commissioners are considered to the Roard only their necessary traveling expenses and non-

the Board only their necessary traveling expenses, and non-concurring with the Board of Assistants in their report on the same subject, with an Ordinance. Adopted. In favor of correcting the taxes of George Wheeler. In favor of correcting the taxes of George wheeler.

Report and ordinance in favor of anthorizing Mesors.

Colon & Cantel to remove the bodies of dead animals from
the streets to their depository or depot at the foot of Futieth-street, North River, and for the establishment of four
several offices in different sections of the City where have
mation as to the bodies of dead animals is to be left for
mation as to close & Contel to obtain twice each day. Advent-

mation as to the bodies of dead animals is by be left for Messrs. Colon & Cantel to obtain twice each day. Adopted. Report on the analysis made by Drs. Post, Hosack and Chilton on the effect of roisonous smoked beef. Laid on Chilton on the effect of foreigness smeare neel. Land on the table and ordered printed.

In favor of flagging the sidewalks of 12th-street between 5th and 6th avenues, 15th street between Union Place and 5th avenue, and Irving Place between 15th and 8th-street, with ordinances. Also, in favor of flagging sidewalksof 5th with ordinances. Also, in favor of flagging societaisseroin street between 1st and 2d avenues concurred in, and avenue to flagging sidewalks of Bleecker street between Broadway and Mercer-street; also in favor of flagging the sidewalks of 17th-street, between Union Piace and 3d avenue, and 18th-street between Union Piace and 5th avenue. In favor of the street between Union Piace and 5th avenue.

street between Union Place and 5th avenue. In favor of codstructing a sewer in 15th street between 3d avenue and Irving Place. Adverse to regulating 48th street between the 5th and 9th avenues. All adopted.

Alderman Davics offered an ordinance amendatory of an ordinance relative to the public pumps and Croton Water works, probibiting all except the Engineers and foremen of fire companies, and to open the hydrants and let the water flow, under a penalty of \$50. Laid on the table.

Communication of the Coursel of the Corporation on the subject of a claim of John Anthox, for a fee of \$250 for conducing a sult in Chancery in layer of the Corporation.

subject of a claim of John Anthox, for a fee of \$250 for con-fucing a suit in Chancery in favor of the Corporation. Referred. ferred.

RESOLUTIONS.—By Alderman Woodbull—That all bills of the keeper of the City Hall shall be verified by oath and approved by the Finance Committee, and that all bills for carriage bire shall be approved by the Finance Committee

as above. Adopted.

Resolution for furnishing the Mechanics' Institute with documents to complete the Gorporation proceedings up to

1842. Adopted.
Adjourned to Monday next, 5 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT .- Before Chief Justice Jones. George B. Morewood & Co. vs. Samuel L. Mitchell.-This was an action (alluded to in our last) to compel the defend. ant to pay \$1,850, the amount of a bill of hemp sold to W. L. & G. Mitchell, in the year 1839, on an assurance from detendant that the latter house was perfectly good. It appeared, on the trial, that the house of W. L. & G. M. was fully solvent at the time of defendant's recommending it for credit. Immsediately afterward the convulsions arising from the various failures at that time caused to Meson Mitchell great losses, and they were compelled in cons-quence, to stop payment. The Jury, after a very short ab-sence, returned a verdict in layor of defendant.

POLICE OFFICE. - LARCENIES .- Charles Raw. lings was this morning arrested for stealing one silk and two combarine vests, worth \$7, from the store of Messrs Badley, S. St. John & Co., No. 107 South-street. The accused had for a long time been in the habit of going to the above store, where he was kindly treated, suffered to remain, and take almost any liberty he pleased. Suspecting at last that he had stolen articles, as many were missed, he was this morning watched, and the above articles found in his possession. On his person also were found pledge tickets for nearly 40 vests he had stolen from the above store, and pledged to Abrams and other pawnbrokers at different imes. He was committed to answer the charges against

A man named S. Heskitt was arrested on a charge of having stolen a child's cloak and pants and lady's dres worth \$7 from James Bell, 130 Hester-street.

CORONER'S OFFICE. -- CONGESTION OF THE Lungs -The Coroner held an inquest on Sunday evening, at No. 503 Spring-street, on the body of an unknown man aged about 30 years. Dr. W. S. Tompkins made a post morten examination, and the jury found that the deceased died of congestion the lungs. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in hight, dark complexion, dark hair, and was dressed in a black frock coat, black bombazine vest, drab sattinet partaloons, striped shirt, black spotted cravat, white cotten socks and broggens. Socks and brogans.

DEATH FROM EATING A LOBSTER.—The Coroner held in

inquest to day at his office, Halls of Justice, on the body of Mary Bailey, a native of Ireland, aged about 40 years, I, ing dead at No. 59 Cross street. Dr. S. Bell made a post mortem examination of the throat of deceased and found a piece of lobster, lying over the epiglottis and in the faces in such a manner as to impeste her breathing and caus suffocation. Verdlet, came to her by suffocation produced by being choked with a piece of lobster. mortem examination of the throat of deceased and found a

A JUVENILE FORGER .- A boy, named William Stevenson, aged 16, a native of England, in the employ of Messrs. Augustus & Thomas Thomas. grate and fender makers, at Nos. 63 and 65 Nassau street, as an apprentice, arrayed himself yesterday in his best apparel, and proceeding to the Chemical Bank, presented at the counter a check for \$527, purporting to be drawn by Messes. Thomas, his employers, in favor of John Brown. The paying Teller perceiving the check to be a forgery, inquired of the boy where he obtained it. He replied that it was handed to him by Mr. John Brown, who was stopping at Howard's Hotel .-The Teller then went with the boy to the Police Office, where officers Stephens and Low proceeded with the boy to the bank and thence to Howard's Hotel to find Mr. Brown. There, on conversing with the boy Stevenson, the officers became satisfied that the Mr. Brown was no other than the boy himself, and accordingly arresting him he was taken to the Police office, complained of, and committed to prison to answer.

Sands' Sarsararitha.—Esculapius, god of the healing aut, was considered by the ancients as the greatest bear-factor to the human race, being able, as with a magic wast, and re-establish beathfactor to the human race, being able, as with a magic want, to alleviate suffering, remove disease, and re-stablish beath. He is called the Father of Medicine, and temples were erected to perpetuate his fame. As the light of science advances, discoveries are made, all of which have a tendency to alleviate the condition of man, and as the inventive powers of genius know no bounds, what can stay its progress in the path way of renown? Chemical research has involved the discoveries recently made will be halled by thousand with emotions of joy—Sand's Sarsaparila, a new regetable preparation, will arrest and speedily cure the most inverse. with emotions of joy—Sand's Sarsaparilia, a new tegreto-preparation, will arrest and speedily cure the moti inerto-rate class of diseases, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheu-malism and White Swelling, diseases of the joint, Sait Rheum or Tetter. Pimp es and Pustules on the face, and other eruptions of the skin. It purifies the blood and causes healthy secretions, invigorates the constitution, and gives stamina to the most debilitated frame. By its use disease vanish, and suffering is no more. The magic wand is not presented from the property to reside

needed fresh vigor to restore.

For certificates of cures and various testimonials, see ad rertisements in different dally papers.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the agests,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail. Of the A. B. Sands & Co. 273 Broadway, Granite Building corner of Chambers st. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 79 Fulton street, carner of Gold st; and No. 100 Fulton st.; and by David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street.

Price, \$1 per bottle. Six bottle for \$5. CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT .- Professor Buch-

hold's Compound Syrup of Capilaria is the only medicine that can be depended upon as a remedy for those feuril maladies. All who have used it, testify to its unrivaled ritues. It always affords relief, and has performed curs in case: where all other remedies failed. Horace Exerct, 367 Greenwich-street, is sole Agent for the genuine attlebung of the FM & T Third Congressional District.-The Democratic Whig Electors of the Pirst, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards of this City are requested to meet at the Shakspere Hotel, corner of William and Duanests (Fourth

Ward,) on Thursday Evening, the 27th instant, at 7; o'cleck. to receive the Report of the Convention appointed to select a suitable person to represent this District in the next Congress, and for the transaction of other business.-New-York October 24, 1842. By order of the Convention

GEORGE ROWLAND, Secretaries. 025 %

By L. M. Hoffman & Co. DAY, October 25th, by L. M. Hoffman & Co., const. of Wall and Front-streets, 4,000 boxes American Window Glass, Hammonton and Gloncester brands, in quantifies to construct the construction of the constructi suit purchasers, to be sold to close a concern Bale to on mence at II o'clock.

inform his friends and the public that his Concert is posiponed from last evening to Friday evening, and it will be held in the Washington Hall, corner of Broadway and it ment is in consequence of the officers of the Church site corner of Christie and Delancey-streets refusing to partial the house on Monday evening—the Columbian Society has concert had been given in the hearing of the affects, and they gave no notice of their refusal until Deacon Whitigh at the door on Monday evening refused to open the Church.

Mr. Covert gives this notice—that the months are Church.

Mr. Covert gives this notice—that the months are Church. Mr. Covert gives this notice that the public Mr. Covert gives this notice that the public may see that it is not his fault that they have been disappointed. Remember, Friday evening, October 23th, at Washington Ball.

TT G. SAUNDERS, Inventor and Mauniacturer of the Metalic Tablet Razor Strop, 163 Broadway. 025 1m*

Mrs. Phillips, the songstress, Mr. Collins, Mr. Wright, Mr. Delance, Mast Young, Museum Curiosities, Picture Gallery, &c.—all for one shifting!

stance as follows:

Judge Kent,-Would you like to come closer? Judge Kent-|After consulting with the other members of

the Court]-You must feel, Edwards, that the Court cannot ccede to your request. Prisoner.-Very good, sir. My position, if it please the

Court, is the most agonizing one conceivable. I have been ounted to the death, persecuted with a malignity unparal eled in the history of man; but unequal as has been the contest, and sanguinary as will be the end, yet all will not prevent me from preserving the dignity of a man. Like an old oak that has stood the biasts of a hundred years, I gather new energies from the opposition that calls them forth. I was forced into the last trial unprepared; had no means t compel the attendance of witnesses, and two important ones were prevented from being here by ill health. Ithere fore consider that the benefits of the Constitution, which secure a fair, impartial trial, have been denied to me. Duthe last trial some of my most trivial actions-some that would have been considered virtuous in other men-have been tortured into acts of crime. The press, too, that mighty engine, has lent itsaid to crush me by every species of misrepresentation. From Maine to Louisiana, they have presented, in regard to me, one of the most diabolical pie ures; the dominions even of his Satanic majesty have been ransacked to show this monster in human shape to be every ing bad and terrible. I have had money and power an dudice arrayed against me; and it would be strange indeed if, under all this, a man who is separated from his friends, from his home, from any thing to aid or support him, should not be overwhelmed. The result of the last trial did not surprise me. One of my prosecutors said he was determined I should be convicted, and that he would expend \$100,000, if it was necessary, for that purpose. I am o be offered up a sacrifice on the altar of avarice, with a iew to satisfy the designs of a set of brokers; and consequently have been set upon by a lot of brokers and of bro kers' boys, whose trade it is to swindle, who are generally dishonest, and whose profession is regarded in this light. Some of these I perceive are now present, and I can read in their looks the savage joy that possesses them in observing the position in which I am placed; they have manaeled my limbs, persecuted me to the uttermost, and they rejoice a the idea that I am now to be consigned to a living tomb. But their triumph will be brief; they can dispose of my body, but the soul-the immortal part-they cannot reach ner control. In relation to my case, your honors appear to ne to be in haste to consign me to a living tomb, in which the man who once crosses its threshold is doomed to perpetual disgrace, to bear the damps and dews of its walls, to suffer the loss of every happy privilege, and where almost Hope itself is dead. This is the doom to which I am to be consigned by a conspiracy of the darkest kind. But who so powerful to escape the demon eye of malice, or, by repreentations of innocence, escape its venom? Through its in fluence, even your Honor might be burled from the high place you occupy; by the misrepresentations of the bases wretch, your best motives might be assailed, and a wound given which could not be remedied. Think not, because I

been that they knew I had money, which they wished to possess. As to myself, I care not; death has no terror to me On a hundred occasions I have fearlessly faced it; but hink of others-of those connected with me.

is all I have to say, sir. Judge Kent.-The Court had intended to pass sentence

Prisoner .- I have no objections to it deem your character, and be-what you never have

there can be no mitigation.

commence on the expiration of the first. Res

Edwards was remanded, and the Oyer and Termine

A communication was received from the Clerk of the

George Hyatt, for damages done to his horse and carriage by falling into a ditch made for water pipes. In favor of n additional appropriation of \$17,000 for the expens the year 1342. Of the s inance Committee, relative to easing North Battery to A. Barmore for five years.

ing Mr. Ward responsible for the same—also refusing to re-ceive as money sundry accounts danded over by Mr. Gage against a minerity report on the subject, controverting the